CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Marshal Kim Il Sung's 50th Birthday Greeted

On the occasion of Marshal Kim Il Sung's 50th birthday, the Korean people are heartily celebrating his birthday as their own. Party and government organs and all the other organizations sent congratulatory messages to the Marshal. Meanwhile, many telegrams of greetings have been sent to him from the party and government organs and leaders of fraternal countries, international organs and public organisations.

Marshal Kim Il Sung Receives Congratulatory Message From CC KWP, SPA Presidium and Cabinet of DPRK

PYONGYANG, April 15(KCNA) Today the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the DPRK sent in joint name a congratulatory message to Marshal Kim Il Sung on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Noting that for 30 odd years Marshal Kim Il Sung has fought, dedicating everything solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people, for the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the message says:

In the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule, you organized the first revolutionary armed ranks of the Korean people with the communists as the backbone and,constantly expanding and strengthening these ranks, waged the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years. The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under your leadership brought hope to our people who were groaning under national oppression and exploitation, and inspired them to the struggle for freedom and liberation.In the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle a firm communist leading nucleus of the Korean revolution was formed, organisational and ideological preparations were fully made for founding a Marxist-Leninist party and the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our Party and our people was establishd.

The message points out that thanks to the undeviating Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people took power in their hands, successfully fulfilled the anti-imperialist, anti-feual, democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic, safeguarded the independence and honour of the fatherland from the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen,and achieved a great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The message further notes that the Marxist-Leninist ideology is triumphing in an all-round way in the northern half of the Republic, the country has turned into a powerful, civilized socialist state with a firm self-supporting national economy and a resplendent national culture, and the entire people are vigorously forging ahead toward a bright tomorrow, rallied rockfirm around the Party and the leader.

As a seasoned fighting rank of the international communist movement, the Korean Wokers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung is resolutely upholding the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology and the principles of proletarian internationalism and is honorably fulfilling the national and international duties ,the message remarks, and goes on:

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have traversed a path of glorious struggle for changing our backward society and creating resplendent, new history of our country and won great victory in this struggle. All the victory and success made by our people are directly connected with your wise guidance. Taking pride in their prospering fatherland and enjoying a happy, worthy life, today the entire people of our country, men and women, young and old, are thinking at all times about the leadership of the Party and are extending profound gratitude and honour to the great merits done to the Party, the state and the people by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On behalf of the workers, peasants and the entire Korean people, the congratulatory message wishes Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life and good health for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea.

Marshal Kim Il Sung Receives Cables of Greetings on Occasion of His 50th Birthday

The following is a slightly abridged version of the cable sent to him jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung!

On the occasion of your 50th birthday, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. extend wholehearted fraternal greetings to you.

The Soviet people are well aware of your excellent role in the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, organizer and militant vanguard of the Korean people's heroic struggle for national liberation, and in the founding and strengthening of the DPRK as well as in the development of socialist economy of the country which contributes to the increase of the might of the world socialist camp.

We wish you good health and new success in your lofty work for happiness of all the Korean people and in the struggle for accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland and consolidating world peace and for victory of Socialism and Communism.

Many other congratulatory cables were sent to the Marshal. Those are from:

*Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and other government and party leaders

*The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

The Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic

*Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Phan Van Dong, Prime Minister

*Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

*Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party

Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic

*Cheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic

*Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

*The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

The Cabinet of the Bulgarian People's Republic

*Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German United Socialist Party

Otto Grotwohl, Prime Minister

*Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

*Fidel Castro, Premier of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

**World Federation of Democratic Youth*

**Japan-Korea Association*

1962 State Budget Adopted at DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

—Aimed at Fulfilling This Year's Six Main Tasks—

At the 10th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly which opened in Pyongyang on April 5, Deputy Han Sang Doo, Minister of Finance, delivered a report on the result of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1961 of the DPRK and on the draft state budget for 1962, the first item on the agenda.

According to the report, the state budgetary revenue for 1962 is compiled at 2,817,000,000 won, the expenditure 2,811,000,000 won and the excessive revenue over expenditure is envisaged at 6,000,000 won.

This represents an increase of 17.4 per cent in revenue and 20.2 per cent in outlay, as against those of last year.

The scale of the budgetary revenue this year will be 13.5 times the pre-war figure of 1949.

In the budgetary revenue this year, the income from the socialist economy will grow by 17.5 per cent over last year and its share in the total state budgetary revenue will amount to 98 per cent. Meanwhile, the proportion of tax income from the population will amount to no more than 2 per cent in the state budgetary revenue.

The reporter stated that the state budgetary funds are allocated in such a way as to further strengthen the economic power of the country and radically enhance the material and cultural living of the people with main emphasis on the solution of the major tasks of the national economic plan for 1962.

The outlay for the development of the national economy and for social and cultural measures in the state budgetary expenditure holds the overwhelming proportion of 89.7 per cent in the total state budgetary expenditure this year.

The national economic plan for this year provides for allotting for the industrial construction 58.9 per cent of the total state capital construction investment; of the total industrial construction investment 70 per cent is allotted for heavy industrial construction.

Along this line, the draft state budget appropriates 16.7 per cent of the total capital construction funds for the metal, coal and mining industries and a huge sum of construction funds for the power and chemical industries, too.

The state budget allocates 15.9 per cent of the total capital construction funds for the development of light industry and fishery.

The appropriation for the rural economy accounts for 13.5 per cent of the total capital construction funds and it is expected that big help will be given to the agricultural cooperatives in productive construction through loans. The funds earmarked for the rural economy will be used for the powerful acceleration of the mechanization of the rural economy.

No small amount of funds are to be paid for the promotion of extensive application of chemicals to the rural economy.

Much attention is paid to the conquest of the height of housing construction for 200,000 families. For this the state budget will allot this year a huge amount of state funds 50 per cent more than last year and disburse over 70 million won to the construction of modern dwelling houses in the rural areas in the form of bank loan.

Expenses for social and cultural measures 26 per cent higher than last year and 17 times the pre-war figure of 1949 are marked off in the draft state budget for 1962.

The preparations for enforcing this year the compulsory technical education system will be further stepped up, 153 higher technical schools newly erected and 11 new higher educational institutions will make their appearance, thus some 2,820,000 students will study at schools of all levels entirely at state expenses.

The free medical service for the working people will be improved still more and preparations will be accelerated for the enforcement of the section doctor system. A greater number of factory and office workers than last year will be benefited by the free rest at sanatoria and rest homes and the winter rest houses for agricultural cooperative members will be further expanded.

It is expected in the draft state budget that the state will bear the stupendous expenses of 160 million won by drastically cutting the state retail prices of children's suit, sugar and confectionary and supplying summer suits, winter suits and overcoats to the students as a whole.

Moreover, the working people of our country will receive great additional benefits through the food supply, house rent, electricity fee, water fee, fuel fee and transport charges which are next to nil and the state will bear a large amount of additional expenditure for this.

2.8 per cent of the total budgetary outlay is set aside for the maintenance of the state power organs and management organs in the draft state budget for this year.

As much national defence spending as last year is appropriated in this year's draft state budget.

The draft state budget for this year sets aside 150 million won of reserve funds anticipating possible additional outlay in view of the rapid development of the national economy and the surging production zeal of the working people.

The local budget for 1962 is 41.4 per cent higher than last year's.

* * *

Outstanding Scientific Success in Development of Modern Microbiology

The Virus Research Institute headed by Master of Science (Medicine) Ahn Hyung Keun of the Microbiological Chair of the Pyongyang Medical College has opened a broad prospect for the protection of mankind from influenza by succeeding in the research into the method of decisively preventing this disease by use of symbiont.

Master of Science Ahn Hyung Keun directed attention to the fact that pathogenic organ alone does not cause disease but in close relation with other microbes, and considered it right to observe not only infection but also immunity and other phenomenon from this point of view.

Proceeding from such viewpoint, the research collective started with observing in diverse ways the microflora of the cases of influenza, measles, diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever and other epidemic diseases.

In the course of testing the distribution of microbes in the throats of influenza sufferers (AAA-2 type), they found out that 73 per cent of influenza cases has, alone with influenza virus, proactinomyces albus (They named this the proactinomyces albus Pyongyang AAA).

But they could get proactinomyces albus only from the influenza sufferers and not from the measles, pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other epidemic cases and healthy persons. It was found out that the frequency of detecting proactinomyces albus in the throat of influenza case is the highest at the initial stage of disease and gradually diminishes in accordance with its recovery.

This serves to show that the proactinomyces albus has close relations with influenza virus. They also found out that the virulence is much stronger at the time of mixed infection with proactinomyces than at the time of single infection of virus.

However, the infection of proactinomyces did not cause any disease.

On the basis of such experimental data, the research collective scientifically proved that symbiotic with the influenza virus, proactinomyces albus plays a synergetic role in causing influenza.

On this basis, they went deeper into their research work and started the study on the symbiotic relations between these two microbes in virus.

By such diverse methods as hemagglutination titration for different hours, inoculation on mice and in chick embryo and examination by electron microscope, they proved that virus multiplied one-ten million fold in a short spanof time. They carried one more step forward. They bent their efforts on throwing lighton the immunological significance of symbiont and the problem of preventing influenza.

In order to establish existence of common antigen between influenza virus and proactinomyces albus, they applied all kinds of serological methods such as agglutinal titration, hemagglutination inhibiting reaction and diffusion-precipitation.

Through this they proved that common antigen exists not only between proactinomyces albus Pyongyang AAA and influenza virus AAA, AAA-1 and AAA-2, but also partially common antigen between proactinomyces and virus BBB and that proactinomyces have no relation with virus DDD.

On the basis of such results they examined the immunogenic effect upon the influenza of proactinomyces albus.

For this they examined the immunogenicity of proactinomyces albus and the neutralizing effect ofthe serum immunized with proactinomyces albus against the influenza virus and the passive immunity effect of the serum immunized with proactinomyces albus. In this course, its high effect was proved and the conclusion was drawn that the serum immunized with proactinomyces albus can be used in curing and preventing influenza.

They undertook various experiments on animals in order to study anti-virus strength of animals immunized with proactinomyces albus.

They confirmed through the experiments on animals that the proactinomyces albus vaccine is entirely harmless. They applied it to a man and no harmful effect was noted in the human body.

Examination conducted on 55 healthy adults showed that the hemagglutination inhibiting reaction was negative before vaccination, but two months after vaccination the titre of the hemagglutination inhibiting reaction to AAA-2 rose 20 to 320 times, and the titre 320 times accounted for 62 per cent.

But the titre of hemagglutination vis-a-vis virus BBB was 0-160 times lower than vis-a-vis AAA-2. It tallied with the results of the experiments on animals.

Then proactinomyces albus vaccine was inoculated into workers, students, office employees and inhabitants, 2,932 in all, and the immunogenic effect was examined. Only ten of them were taken ill, all by virus BBB and none of them by virus AAA, AAA-1 or AAA-2.

But 117 out of 927 unvaccinated (12.6 per cent) fell ill.

This proves that the proactinomyces albus vaccine has a strong immunogenic effect on virus AAA, AAA-1, AAA-2 and BBB and, particularly, creates a firm immunity against the AAA group.

To further confirm the immunogenic effect of vaccine, research staff members conducted experiments on themselves.

Seventeen researchers infected themselves with virulent influenza virus AAA-2 after vaccination. But none of them caught influenza.

These results of experiments showed that the proactinomyces albus vaccine has high immunogenic effect against virus AAA, AAA-1 and AAA-2 and it has the same effect against virus BBB, too.

In the course of this research Master of Science Ahn Hyung Keun and his research collective have also succeeded in singling out from the case of influenza BBB proactinomyces albus Pyongyang BBB, which differs from proactinomyces Pyongyang AAA in the morphological and biochemical nature.

Ahn Hyung Keun, Master of Science and the virus research collective of the Pyongyang Medical College.

It has been confirmed that this proactinomyces albus Pyongyang BBB can highly immunize virus BBB.

They have made it possible decisively to prevent AAA group and BBB group—the main target in the battle against influenza—by discovering the proactinomyces albus Pyongyang AAA and Pyongyang BBB.

In the course of this research, Master of Science Ahn Hyung Keun and his research collective have arrived at firm conclusion that the commensality of proactinomyces albus Pyongyang AAA and Pyongyang BBB with influenza virus is the cause of the case of influenza and that proactinomyces albus has common antigenic nature with influenza virus and immunizes influenza.

At the same time, they cultivated outside tissue influenza virus by use of proactinomyces albus, a symbiont.

All this opened up a broad highway for solving many problems arising in the study of virus on the viewpoint of symbiosis.

Particularly, the proactinomyces albus vaccine produced by them is harmless to the human body and can be produced in a large quantity by simple method and its prophylactic effect is much higher than virus vaccine. Therefore, it is of great significance for the public health work.

The outstanding success in scientific research made by Master of Science Ahn Hyung Keun and his virological research collective has opened up a broad vista for the development of modern medecine, particularly, of microbiology and for the protection of people's health.

Indeed, thanks to the noble efforts of our proud scientists, it has been made possible to relieve mankind from influenza—the only remaining pandemic of world-wide scale.

This is another great victory of the policy of the Korean Workers' Party on science and a great pride of our people in the age of Chullima (flying horse).

Cuban Youth Practicing in Korean Factory

KOOSUNG, April 10 (KCNA)–Ten Cuban youths are having practical training at the Koosung Machine Tool Plant situated in a new industrial district some 100 kilometres north of Pyongyang.

This plant is one of the large-scale modern machine plants built in the postwar years in the DPRK. All the processes of the plant are mechanised and automized.

The Cuban friends came to this plant at the beginning of this year. They began with studying Korean language. Their enthusiasm for study is very high. Teacher Chang Jeung Jong says that the Cuban trainees are very quick in learning the Korean language. They now converse in Korean a little, and read and write some Korean words.

The plant has provided the the Cuban trainees with all conditions for study and rest. They call the Korean women who take good care of them "mother."

The Cuban friends will enter full-fledged practice in May this year. From that time they will study technical theories and acquire technique and skill while engaging themselves in regular production practice.

Consular Relations Established Between Korea and Cambodia

PNOM PENH (TASS)–The Government Friendship and Economic Delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Chang Wook, Vice-Minister of Commerce, recently issued a statement in Pnom Penh.

During its stay in Cambodia, the statement said, the Government Friendship and Economic Delegation of the DPRK discussed with the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia the question of establishing consular relations between the two countries. The two sides reached an agreement on setting up a consulate general of the DPRK in Pnom Penh. Meanwhile, a joint communique on the talks concerning the establishment of economic relations between the countries was also signed in Pnom Penh.

Vicious U. S. Plots Against Indonesian People

A commentary of Rodong Shinmoon, datelined April 7, denounces the Dutch colonialists for intensifying military provocations and political manoeuvers to perpetuate their occupation of West Irian and trenchantly condemns U. S. imperialism for backing and patronizing the Dutch colonialists.

Stressing that today the U. S. imperialists are perpetrating machinations against the Indonesian people not behind the Dutch colonialists but at their van, the commentary recalls the commander of the U.S, Seventh Fleet ranted that the Pacific area in the vicinity of Indonesia is the action sphere of his fleet, that Dutch warships had been moved from the Carribean Sea to the western coast of the United States to depart for West Irian at any moment and that Dutch troops were being airlifted to West Irian via U. S. territory.

Laying bare the vicious aggressive aim of U.S. imperialism, the commentary says:

What the U.S. imperialists seek in patronizing the senile Dutch colonialists is, first of all, to create in West Irian a firm springboard for aggression on Asia and plunder the abundant natural resources there. They have already established in West Irian major strategic set-ups for the aggression on Asia.

Saying that such aggressive machinations are being perpetrated under the signboard of "negotiation" and "arbitration," the commentary notes that this is aimed at camouflaging their vicious true nature.

Mouthings on "negotiation" and "arbitration" only disclose more glaringly the brazenness of U. S. imperialism.

The Indonesian Government was a hundred times right when it decided to call back its representatives from the talks with Holland and stop negotiation.

Recalling the fact that recently the Indonesian youth landed in West Irian, the commentary says:

The righteous struggle of the Indonesian people is enjoying the unanimous support and encouragement of the honest-minded people the world over.

The struggle of the Indonesian people will be crowned with victory and the imperialists will be compelled to give up West Irian.

Anti-American, National Salvation Struggle Takes Roots Among S. Korean Popular Masses

Around the second anniversary of the April Popular Uprising, the anti-American, national salvation struggle for a decent living, democratic rights and independent national unification is spreading widely and deeply among the South Korean popular masses, who overthrew the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun regimes in succession through their heroic struggles. Greatly encouraged by the daily prospering northern half of the Republic, the South Korean people are fighting the U.S. imperialists and their puppets' colonial rule of terror, firmly convinced that shiftings of power from one puppet to another never bring any change, so long as U.S. occupation of South Korea continues.

Workers:

A recent issue of South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo reported that the "Daihan Rice Storage Company," an enterprise under the control of the military regime, demanded, on April 6, the immediate payment of back wages.

Denouncing the military regime for not paying even the starvation wages, the workers thrusted before the military regime a written demand urging the immediate payment of wages ammounting to 15 million hwan which have been kept in arreas since December last year.

According to other paper reports, the workers of the "Poongkok Colliery" in Kangwon Province and the Koobong Mine in South Choongchung Province are also waging the struggle for wresting their back wages.

Hundreds of workers employed by the "Hanyung Enterprise" in Inchon are laying down tools or slowing down work in protest against the steps of the military hooligans who cut their starvation wages by 45 per cent on an average.

In February, the South Korean press reports, the workers and office employees in the domain of communications came out demanding the military regime the conclusion of collective contract, and on March 21 and 31 the workers in the domain of fibre and electric industries made the same demand.

More than 13,000 railway workers of South Korea are fighting the drastic cut of their wages by the military blackguards, according to a report of South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon dated April 2.

They sent the military regime a written demand for the withdrawal of the step of cancelling the "technical allowance" accounting for some 10 per cent of their nominal wages and for its immediate payment.

The military rulers raised the salaries of the bosses of the military gang 4 to 7 times under the pretext of "improving the treatment of public servants."

The paper states that the plight of the railway workers "is worsening beyond description."

Peasants:

The peasants of more than 100 households in Daidong Myun, Kimhai County, South Kyungsang Province, demanded recently the return of their land requisitioned by the military rogues, according to South Korean daily Minkook Ilbo of March 29.

The South Korean puppet authorities had deprived the peasants of some 50,000 pyung(one pyung equals 6 feet square) of farm land on the plea of a "canal project," with a promise to give them other farm land.

But they sold off the land in collusion with local profiteers.

Over 150 peasants in the watering area of the Ribang Pumping Station of the Changnyung Irrigation Association in Changnyung County, South Kyungsang Province, rendered recently a letter to the "provincial government" of the military gansters in opposition to the onerous "irrigation fees," according to a report of the South Korean newspaper Pusan Ilbo.

The peasants in Yungduk, Yungyang, Chungdo and other counties in North Kyungsang Province unanimously demanded, on March 28, the military blackguards to pay the funds for farming, repair irrigation facilities and cut down the high price of fertilizers, South Korean daily Ryungnam Ilbo says.

According to opinion poll published by South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo of April 12 from Seoul, the South Korean peasants in various areas vehemently denounced the Pak Chung Hi military hooligans for allocating the meager amount of "farming funds" mostly to well-to-do peasants as in the past and not supplying in time fertilizer whose price is twice as high as last year.

The peasants in Sinam and Dansung Myun, Sanchung County, South Kyungsang Province, have recently come out against the plan of the military hooligans to requisition farm land, according to South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo dated April 9.

The paper said that the military gang decided to take away from the peasants there a total of 1,157,000 pyung of land including about 93,000 pyung of paddy fields without any compensation on the pretext of carrying out a civil engineering project.

Thus, forced to give up farming and leave their farm land, the peasants have risen up against such predatory step. They are planning to submit a written demand in joint name to the military authorities, the paper added.

Fishermen:

South Korean fishermen on the western coast of South Korea are keeping up their fight against the military rogues who are taking away their fish at prices 70 per cent lower than the market price, sometimes even at less than one-eighth, and yet charge them "consignment sales commission" amounting to 10 to 15 per cent of the price, according to the latest issue of South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon.

In mid-March this year, more than 660 fishermen in Inchon area, Kyonggi Province, filed a protest with the puppet "Ministry of Agriculture" and "other organs concerned" of the military rogues, demanding the abolition of the predatory "consignment system."

According to press reports from South Korea, the military ruffians revised for the worse this year the predatory "law on fishery" banning the free sale of marine products and set up a large number of "consignment stalls" through the "fishery association."

Fishermen in Namhai, Tongyung and Kosung Counties and Choongmoo City of South Kyungsang Province and in the Ryusoo area of South Cholla Province thrusted on April 8 a written protest to Pak Chung Hi, boss of the military gangsters, demanding the withdrawal of the preposterous "Ban on Fishing By Drifters," according to a report of South Korean daily Tonga Ilbo.

They "can hardly pass through the spring starvation season" due to the prohibition of fishing by drifters, the paper reports.

Lashing at the military rogues for restricting the issuance of fishing funds, the South Korean fishermen said that with the fishing season at hand they are preparing for fishing by borrowing money from usurers at the monthly interest rate of 50 per cent.

Fish dealers on the Heuksan Island, South Cholla Province, South Korea, staged, on April 9, a demonstration demanding the freedom of business, according to South Korean paper Tonga Ilbo.

On March 14, upwards of 200 fish dealers of the island demonstrated for hours demanding the free sale of fish. On the following day, they swarmed to the local "fishery association" and put up the same demand.

According to press reports from South Korea, the Pak Chung Hi military gangsters have enforced from March 1 a "fish consignment system," forcing the small fish dealers to buy fish from the "consignment office" at the price higher than that from the fishing boats.

Students:

Some 200 students of the pharmaceutical department of the Dhongyang Medical College held a sitdown strike against the forcible closure of their college by the Pak Chung Hi military fascist villains, according to a recent report of South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul.

The students demanded that "measures be taken for their transfer" to other colleges.

But the Pak Chung Hi clique high-handedly turned down the just demand of the students, saying that the "closed schools are not one or two" and "it is not a question to be solved so quickly."

The students of the Dongyang Medical College are taking a stubborn attitude, declaring that they "are determined to wage a hunger strike" if their demands are not met, the above paper says.

Further, on April 4, all the second and third year students of the pharmaceutical department of the Duksung Women's College in Seoul went on strike against the vicious scheme of the Pak Chung Hi thugs to deprive them of the opportunity of learning, according to a Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

This strike has been touched off by the outrageous step of the military blackguards who decided to close down the pharmaceutical department of the college and would not allow the admission of the students into the pharmaceutical department of the college, the news agency reports.

Students of the medical college under the Kyungbook University in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, recently demanded the reinstatement of their teachers Li Sung Kwan and Li O Kul who had been dismissed from the college, according to South Korean paper Mail Shinmoon of April 4.

According to press report from Seoul, the Pak Chung Hi military hooligans discharged the above-mentioned teachers on the pretext of "being unqualified" only because they were popular with the students and public circles and, therefore, they were not to their liking.

Foreign Press Condemns S. Korean Junta's "Emigration" Plan

PYONGYANG, April 12 (KCNA)–The Mongolian paper **Unen** on the 10th published an article denouncing the "emigration" scheme of the Pak Chung Hi clique of South Korea, according to a report of Montsame News Agency from Ulan Bator.

Pointing out that neither the economic "aid" from Japan nor the "emigration" plan will be "helpful" to the rehabilitation of the South Korean economy which has hit the bottom of bankruptcy. The only way for South Korea to get out of the hard situation today lies in driving out the American troops from South Korea, thwarting the economic expansion of Japan towards South Korea and achieving the unification of Korea, the article stressed.

Indian weekly **Link** of March 25 carried an article captioned "South Korea," exposing the "emigration" plot of the Pak Chung Hi military rogues and their treacherous farce of the "South Korea-Japan Talks", according to information from Delhi.

The article pointed to the fact that the Pak Chung Hi gang is dispatching "emigration specialists" groups to Southeast Asia and Latin America to explore slave markets for selling South Korean people.

In conclusion the article said that the Pak Chung Hi bandits are bargaining with the Japanese militarists at the "South Korea Japan Talks" in an attempt to set up a new aggressive bloc, "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," but this is resolutely opposed and rejected by the North and South Korean people and the Japanese people of all walks of life.

S. Korean Students Abroad Refuse to Return Home

SEOUL, March 29–South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo conveyed in its editorial on the 26th the fact that South Korean students who studied abroad refuse to come back to South Korea.

Some 80 per cent of the South Korean youths who studied abroad decline to come back.

Most of them are students who went through courses of higher education abroad between 1953 and 1959. The paper says that the main reasons for their refusal is the pressganging into the puppet army, difficulty in getting a job.

S. Koreans Oppose Against Plot to Bring Back Syngman Rhee

SEOUL, March 28–South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo reported yesterday about a recent hunger struggle of those who had been wounded by the indiscriminate firing of the Syngman Rhee clique during the "April 19" popular uprising in 1960. The struggle was waged against the plot of the Pak Chung Hi gang to bring back traitor Syngman Rhee.

18,000 S. Korean Employees at U.S. Bases Demand Wage Increase

Some 18,000 South Korean employees at U.S. military bases and installations rose up in the struggle demanding a substantial raise in their wages, according to a recent Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

The employees demanded in a written petition the commander of the U.S. occupationists that their present basic wages be boosted on an average by 42 per cent for "field" workers and by 32 per cent for clerical workers, the report said.

Further, they strongly demanded that the U.S. military authorities pay without delay retirement allowances, and that a system of vacation with pay be established immediately, the report added.

It said that these workers employed at U.S. military bases and installations had been forced to work like slaves for long hours every day under extremely hard conditions.

They receive wages about half those paid to similar Japanese workers employed by U.S. forces in Japan, the report said.

Last May, the U.S. military authorities cut their wages by 17 per cent, the report said.

CORRECTION

No. 60, page 1,column 4, first line:
hsi .....**his**
28th line from the bottom:
as a result...(as a result ..
page 2, column 2, 37th line from the bottom:
past..... ..**part**
column 4, 25th line from the bottom:
evely.....**every**
page 3, column 1, last line:
sm .....**ism**
column 2, 7th line from the bottom:
foward.....**forward**
40th line from the bottom:
revolu-tionary
.....**revolutionary**
column 4, 54th line from the bottom:
vasion.....**invasion**
page 8, column 1, 11th line from the bottom:
it is.....**It is**

Marxist-Leninist Broadcast College Founded

A ceremony of founding the Marxist-Leninist Broadcast College was recently held in Pyongyang.

The Broadcast College is aimed at opening the road of learning before the workers, peasants, youths, students and the entire people in South Korea who are languishing in the mire of ignorance and benightedness owing to the colonial, enslavement education policy of U.S. imperialism; satisfying their aspiration for studying advanced science and truth and enabling them to make systematic study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the policy of the Korean Workers' Party; and training national cadres required en masse after the unification of the fatherland.

The college is divided into seven chairs–Marxist philosophy, political economics, scientific communism, Korean history, DPRK Constitution, history of the Korean Workers' Party and current politics.

Lectures are given by prominent professors, assistant professors, doctors and masters of science in the northern part of the Republic.

The lectures of the Broadcast College which started from April 10 are given through the Pyongyang Broadcasting Station four times a day in the morning and evening (The station broadcasts on the medium-wave of 625 and 1,045 kilocycles).

The ceremony was attended by the faculty members of the college, leading functionaries of educational, scientific and cultural organs and social organizations, prominent scholars, public figures and a large number of youths, students and working people in the city.

Paik Nam Woon, Rector of the Marxist-Leninist Broadcast College, made the inauguration speech at the ceremony.

Noting that today the Marxist-Leninist theory and the policy of the Korean Workers' Party which has creatively applied the theory to the reality of our country are the beacon illuming the road of anti-American, national salvation struggle, the rector stressed that the South Korean youth and students and people must make a deep study of the Marxist-Leninist theory and raise high its banner for driving out the U.S. imperialists from the southern half of the fatherland, sweeping away the Pak Chung Hi clique and winning the unification of the fatherland.

The speech was followed by congratulations extended by Yang Hyung Sup, Vice-President of the Marxist-Leninist Institute under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Ko Sang Joon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, and Kang Suk Hi, student of the History Department of Kim Il Sung University.

New Documentaries Released

Marshal Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to co-op. farmers.

The Korean Documentary Studio has recently put out the technicolour documentary "Bumper year."

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the peasants of the northern part of the Republic gathered in an unprecedented bumper crop last year, thus honouring the task of producing one million more tons of grain than in the previous year, which was set forth by the Korean Workers' Party. To the great joy of the peasants, a rich harvest of all crops and fruits visited last year in all parts of the northern part of the Republic from the foot of Mt. Paikdoo to the military demarcation line and from the eastern to the western coast.

The three-reel documentary "Bumper year" gives a vivid picture of the seething reality of the North Korean rich, cooperativized socialist countryside.

The film represents the sharp contrast between the rural villages of North and South Korea by showing the golden Ryongsan Plain near the demarcation line and deserted plain overgrown with reeds on the opposite side of the demarcation line under the U.S. occupation.

The scenes of water pumping stations gushing out water, winding irrigation channels brimming with water, running lorries, tractors, combines and other modern farm machines, busily working electric thrashers, etc., impressively show the spectators that such an unheard-of rich crop has been brought in this land by the realization of the historical tasks of irrigation, electrification and mechanization put forth by the Korean Workers' Party. They demostrate the Party policy for the technical transformation of the rural economy.

Also seen on the screen is respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung visiting vigorous rural villages and chatting with peasants. Through the screen the spectators can see that last year's exceptionally bumper harvest was a brilliant fruit yielded by Marshal Kim Il Sung's teachings in Chungsan Ri, Kangsuh County, South Pyungan Province.

The documentary "Bumper year" has scored big success in dynamically depicting our pulsating Chullima age through the abundant rural villages. This is, in the full sense of the words, a work of art, a political essay and a grand epic eulogizing our significant epoch.

Another successful technicolour documetary "Congress of victors" has been put out also by the Korean Documentary Studio.

This film which deals with the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party held in September last year vividly shows the great victory won by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the course of winning this victory and the broad prospects opened up before the Korean people by the Congress.

The Studio has produced in the first quarter year over 30 films including the documentary "Mother of Korea" movingly showing the communist virtues of labour heroine Li Yung Sook, mother of eleven children.

Marshal Kim Il Sung's Theses and Speeches Published in USSR

MOSCOW, (TASS)–A collection of theses and speeches of Marshal Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was published recently by the State Political Book Publishing House of the Soviet Union.

The 800-page collection includes theses and speeches of Marshal Kim Il Sung over the period from 1953 to 1961 during which the Korean people fought for the rehabilitation and development of national economy and for socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

Among them are the report "All for the postwar rehabilitation and development of national economy" made at the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in August, 1953; the thesis on the characteristics and tasks of the Korean revolution entitled "All efforts for the unification and independence of the fatherland and for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic"; "Report on the work of the Central Cimmittee delivered at the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party"; the speech "All for the prosperity and development of the fatherland" delivered at the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in June of 1958; "Against passivism and conservatism in socialist construction"; "On communist education"; "On the victory of socialist agricultural cooperativisation and the future development of the rural economy in our country"; "Report at the celebration meeting for the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the national holiday of the Korean people"; "Report on the work of the Central Committee made at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party"; "Lenin's theory is the guide for us" and other theses and speeches.

The book has preface written by Marshal Kim Il Sung in connection with its publication. And in its last part the book carries a brief biography of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Foreign Trade of DPRK Rapidly Develops

PYONGYANG, April 7 (KCNA) –The foreign trade of the DPRK expects an increase of over 4 per cent in export this year over last year. In 1961 the export value was raised to 138 per cent as against 1959, or 5.1 times the figure of 1953, declared Deputy Li Il Kyung, Minister of Foreign Trade, at the April 6 meeting of the tenth session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

Pointing out that during the period under review the foundation for self-supporting national economy was further consolidated, he said that a qualitative change had been made in the composition of exported goods. He continued:

In the export of the Republic, the proportion of minerals and fuel went down to 15.5 per cent in 1961 as against 19.2 per cent in 1959.

Meanwhile, metal and metal goods grew from 33.7 per cent to 47.7 per cent in the same period.

Noteworthy is the fact that the machine tools and other machines turned out in our country began to be exported in this period.

The number of countries trading with us has increased markedly. On the principles of mutual friendship and equality, our country trades with not only the countries of the socialist camp but also over 30 countries in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Thus, the foreign trade has proceeded to the world arena and the financial foundation for foreign trade has been consolidated as never before thanks to the developing national economy.

Li Il Kyung declared that the DPRK will endeavour to expand and develop foreign trade with more countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit along the line indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and it welcomes economic interchange with capitalist countries which are desirous of establishing good relations with the DPRK.

Our budget clearly shows its popular character and solidness which can be seen only under the socialist system guided by Marxism-Leninism, and firmly guarantees financially the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks indicated by the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said.

"For the Freedom and Liberation of the People" Published

PYONGYANG, April 12 (KCNA)–The Korean Workers' Party Publishing House has recently published collections of reminiscences "for the freedom and liberation of the people" (Vol. 1, 11) and "Among the people" (Vol. 1, 11, 111) compiled by the Party History Institute under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

The reminiscences "For the freedom and liberation of the people" (Vol. 1, 11) contain 48 notes recollecting Marshal Kim Il Sung's ardent love of the fatherland and the people and his communist virtues and morality at the time of the glorious armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The reminiscences "Among the people"(Vol. 1, 11, 111) carry 58 notes by those who met Marshal Kim Il Sung and were given teachings from him personally. They deal with his lofty virtues and morality which deeply impressed them.

These books, together with the "Reminiscences of participants in the anti-Japanese struggle," will become valuable textbooks in educating the working people with the brilliant revolutionary tradition, arming them with communist ideology and rearing them into indomitable fighters faithful to the Party and revolution to the end.

"Keunroja" to Be Put Out Twice a Month

PYONGYANG, April 11 (KCNA)–The "Keunroja," organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, dealing with political theories, will be put out twice a month from April. It has been monthly so far.

The new tasks for socialist construction and the rapidly changing and developing reality of our country call for further strengthening the Marxist-Leninist study and timely and efficiently explaining and publicizing the line and policy of the Party and its will among the workers.

Cuban Singer Gives Premiere

PYONGYANG, April 11 (KCNA)–Cuban singer Ignacio Vila Fernandez (Bola De Nieva) gave the first concert of his Korean tour on April 11 in the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

The theatre was packed to capacity with working people, men of culture, arts and press in the city. He sang twenty songs including the "peanut vender's song" deeply loved by the Cuban people. Each of his songs was greeted with warm applause.

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